

Soviet Puts Better Ties Up to U.S.

By Sidney Weiland

Reuters

MOSCOW, Nov. 6—A top Soviet leader said today that the Soviet Union has opened the door to better relations with the United States and China but it was up to both countries whether they wanted to walk through it.

Dmitry Polyansky, a member of the Presidium and First Deputy Premier, made it clear that two of the things the U.S. must leave behind are the "war of aggression" against North Vietnam, and the policy he said was aimed at giving nuclear arms to West Germany.

He added that the Soviet Union "has done everything" to mend a widening ideological rift between the world's two biggest Communist countries, and "it now depends on the Chinese leaders."

Polyansky made the annual Kremlin policy statement on the eve of Sunday's 48th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution before 6000 people in the Palace of Congresses.

He said the Soviet Union had come out repeatedly for better relations with the United States, but this was impeded by American activity in Vietnam and Washington's apparent attempts to set up a kind of "bilateral military union" with Germany within NATO.

He Asks Deeds

"If the ruling circles of the U.S., as they have more than declared, really want

normal relations with the Soviet Union, they should confirm this by performance," Polyansky said.

"Above all they should desist from a policy of aggression and armed intervention in the affairs of other states and peoples," he said.

Polyansky made no direct attack on Peking, but he denounced those who advocated exporting revolution as "either crazy or provocateurs."

He added: "Due to the inherent superiority of socialism the revolutionary struggle in any part of the world needs no outside prodding. Our party has always been opposed to the (Chinese) idea of exporting revolution just as it is opposed to the export of counter-revolution."

"We are willing to believe in the possibility of a durable peace on earth and are working toward this goal," he said.

Peaceful Competition

"It is not through a world war, by the use of nuclear rocket weapons, but in peaceful competition that the question of which system is better, the capitalist or the socialist, should be decided."

In Washington, the first reaction of American experts to Polyansky's speech was that it reflected a slightly harder attitude toward Communist China, and a slightly more moderate position toward the United States. They said Polyansky notably omitted a phrase recently used by Communist Party Chief Leo-

mid Brezhnev when he said Soviet-U.S. relations were close to "freezing."

Brezhnev attended the big rally, sitting beside Cuban armed forces chief Raul Castro. Nearly all the top Russian leaders were there, as well as delegations of 31 Communist parties.

Germany Is Top Issue

Polyansky said Germany remained the "main and cardinal issue of European security." With American support, he said, Germany was going further along the road to militarism.

Polyansky, who, like the Bolshevik revolution, will be 48 years old Sunday, pledged that Russia would continue full political, economic and

military aid to North Vietnam, not giving the Soviet leaders any mention.

Speaking of Indonesia and Algeria he said there was Soviet anxiety that an "anti-Communist campaign is being drummed up and progressive leaders are arrested and jailed."

"We make no secret of our conviction that in no country is it possible to ensure social progress under the flag of anti-Communism."

Chinese Toast Russian People but Not Leaders

Reuters

PEKING, Nov. 6—China's rulers clinked glasses with Soviet diplomats today, talking of eternal friendship with the "Great Soviet People" but

Chou joined Soviet Ambassador Sergei Lapin in a toast to friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people, at a reception on the eve of the 48th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

But in the only formal speech, Chen Yi omitted toasts to the Soviet government and Communist Party, which have always been made in the past. Last year, Soviet leaders were toasted by name, despite the prolonged Chinese-Soviet ideological dispute.